

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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三月廿六日

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911.

四月廿六日

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Telegrams.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

FORTY KILLED IN CAPE COLONY.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

London, April 24, 10.15 p.m.

A terrible accident is reported from Cape Town.

The railway bridge at Blauwkrantz collapsed while a train was crossing, with disastrous results.

The engine and carriages were precipitated into the river below and forty persons were killed and many more injured.

At this spot the river runs shallow over a rocky bed, and the train was crushed to matchwood.

TRouble WITH JAPAN.

MORE DEMANDS.

("SHUANG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 23.

The Japanese Minister in Peking has put forward several demands as to Japanese rights in

the Three Eastern Provinces, and has fixed a date for a reply from the Board of Foreign Affairs. Failing to meet those demands, the Minister said that Japan would be free to take any action.

The Grand Council and the Board of Foreign Affairs are at a loss how to proceed.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

("SHUANG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 23.

Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne saying that a large quantity of contraband, arms, ammunition and dynamite have been seized in his provinces. The Viceroy said that this contraband had been smuggled from a certain country, and asked the Throne to lodge a protest with the Minister representing that nation.

The Agence d'Extreme Orient draws the attention of the Powers to the new rapprochement between China and Japan, which is proved by the new loan and by the exchange of visits of members of Parliament, merchants and business men.

Telegrams.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

RECIPROCITY BILL PASSED.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, April 22, 2.5 p.m.

The United States representatives at Washington have passed the Canadian Reciprocity Bill by 263 votes to 89.

SERIOUS NEWS OF FEZ.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, April 22, 2.5 p.m.

A report brought from Tetuan by natives, which is still, however, unconfirmed, says that the rebels have stormed the city of Fez and massacred the Moorish garrison.

The Sultan has taken refuge at the French Consulate.

At a certain point the Government has no news of the situation at the Moroccan

capital.

In Fez there are four English lady missionaries and an English postmistress, all of whom are at the Consulate.

April 23, 7.5 a.m.

Paris telegraphs that the Tetuan report is not corroborated.

FRONTIER DISPUTES.

PUBLICATION UNDESIRABLE.

("SHUANG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 23.

Viceroy Li of Yunnan has requested the Grand Council to publish the facts as to the nature of the frontier disputes, so as to pacify the minds of the people.

The Grand Council has refused to consider the question.

("SHUANG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 22.

The Prince Regent has received in audience the newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, and the newly appointed Tartar General, in order to discuss the frontier disputes.

Telegrams.

MEXICO.

REBEL LEADER DOES NOT INSIST ON DIAZ'S RESIGNATION.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, April 24, 7.20 a.m.

New York telegrams state that Madero, the leader of the Mexican insurgents, says he does not insist on the resignation of President Diaz as a preliminary to the signing of peace.

VALOUR'S BETTER PART.

London, April 19.—Telegrams from New York state that two of the rebel commanders from Aguacapita have crossed the border and surrendered to the United States troops.

A ZONE OF SAFETY.

Dispatches from Washington state that President Taft has conferred with the Chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and has discussed with them a plan for an agreement providing for a neutral zone on the Mexican frontier.

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

ENGLAND EXPRESSES WARM SYMPATHY.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, April 24, 7.20 a.m.

The English newspapers express the warmest sympathy with France in the difficult task which confronts her in Morocco.

They are unanimous in saying that they consider that none of the Powers would object to her despatching an expedition to Fez, where the lives of resident Europeans of all nations are endangered.

April 23, 7.5 a.m.

Paris telegraphs that the Tetuan report is not corroborated.

CHINA'S SENATORS ANNOYED.

("SHUANG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 23.

The President of the National Assembly has spoken, on behalf of the Grand Council, opposing the holding of an extraordinary general meeting. The senators were greatly annoyed.

("SHUANG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, April 22.

The Prince Regent has received in audience the newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, and the newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has asked for five days' leave before proceeding to his new post.

Telegrams.

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS JOURNALIST DEAD.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

London, April 23, 10.15 p.m.

The death is announced of Mr. John Passmore Edwards, who founded more than seventy public institutions, was a prominent political writer, represented Salisbury for many years and twice declined the honour of knighthood.

[Mr. Passmore Edwards was the son of a Cornish carpenter and was born in 1823. The institutions he founded including hospitals, homes and libraries, to the latter of which he presented upwards of 80,000 volumes. He was proprietor of the "Echo" and was a friend and supporter of Cobden and Bright. He was delegate to several important conferences on the continent. Knighthood was offered him by Queen Victoria and again by King Edward, but was declined.]

WORLD'S NEWS.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

London, Apr. 11.—In reply of Commons, Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, stated that as the result of the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty, British goods imported into Japan would never be treated in any way less advantageously than those of other countries.

WELSH HOME RULE.

London, Apr. 10.—Mr. E. T. John, a Welsh Liberal M.P., in the course of a speech said that Wales should be considered before Ireland in regard to the Home Rule question. Now that the Upper House was weighed down under the burden of important questions, declared the speaker, it would be most improper to endeavour to effect the passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill, and no words could be found to defend such a step.

A VISITING GUNBOAT.

CAUSES A PANIC.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 22.

Some days ago a foreign gunboat was cruising in the waters off the Kin Shan Monastery, Namhoi district, and two days afterwards the vessel went up as far as the Sam Kong Village, Samshui district. There she dropped anchor, and the crew, comprising about forty men, went ashore.

The presence of these foreigners surprised the innocent countrymen, while the women and children, becoming panic-stricken, fled here and there as if a foreign invasion had taken place.

However, the visitors turned out to be peaceful, and as they walked to the country market they amused themselves by throwing copper cents to the excited crowd, who fought for the tokens.

Happily, no serious disturbance ensued.

LABOUR DISSENSIONS.

London, April 18.—A conference of members of the Independent Labour Party was held in Birmingham yesterday. It was marked by continuous wrangling and attacks on the party management and policy. The party's subservience to the Cabinet was especially assailed in a resolution urging a more independent line of action, regardless of the consequences to the Government. Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, Labour Member for Leicester, vainly endeavoured to assuage the storm. The debate was adjourned.

LANGUID LIBERALS AND THE VETO.

London, April 20.—The "Morning Leader" says that thirty-one of the Liberals who were absent from the division on the Veto Bill had not paired. This,

the paper adds, when the working majority of the Government has already been reduced, creates a serious situation.

ALLEGED RADICAL DISCONTENT.

The "Morning Post" says that a serious radical revolt threatened in consequence of discontent with the policy of the Board of Education and the Board of Agriculture.

THE CORONATION.

JAPANESE ROYALTY HERE.

T. I. H. Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi, who will represent the Emperor of Japan at the Coronation of King George V, have arrived here by the N. Y. K. S.S. Kasmo Maru.

With them are Admiral Togo and General Nogi, Count Toda, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and other members of the Japanese delegation to the Coronation.

Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi, who are to represent the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the Coronation, go first to Paris until June 18, when they leave the French capital for London, where they will remain about ten days.

Their Imperial Highnesses will return home, visiting en route Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and other European capitals. Their complete suite is as follows:

Admiral Togo, General Count Nogi, Count Toda (Grand Master of Ceremonies), Mrs. Miyako, Mr.

Watambo (Master of Ceremonies), Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshida, Commander Taniguchi, Lieutenant-Kingawa, aide-de-camp to his Imperial Highness.

Admiral Count Hoichihiro Togo, and General Count Uare-Suke Nogi are warriors whose names will stand immortal in the naval and military annals of Japan, and yet to casually see them in the orthodox sartorial equipment of the day one would not credit them with having practically made a nation. Both are unassuming gentlemen; quiet in demeanour, unostentatious; iron-grey of hair; sturdy of build. Both have passed the three-score

of the two General Nogi is the taller. Admiral Togo is a thick-set man, with small iron

gray goatee on a firm chin. General Nogi runs more to a boudoir

—iron grey, too, but he looks older than the Admiral. He is

two years younger, having been

born in 1849. Admiral Togo saw

the light in 1847, which makes him 64.

Commander Taniguchi is the

A.D.C., and speaks fluent

English, Admiral Togo also speaks

English, but, as Commander

Taniguchi remarked, it is difficult

to get him into conversation in

that language—or even in Japanese.

Like most men of action the

Admiral and the General both

prefer to keep their thoughts to

themselves—and therefore readers

areobarred from having ill-

uminating opinions upon several

questions that they would dearly

like such men as these to speak

upon.

HOME POLITICS.

DEPORTING CHINESE.

PANIC IN VLADIVOSTOK.

We learn from a Vladivostok

message to the "Mainichi" that

M. Condatti, the new Governor

General of the Amur district, has

issued a regulation for the control

of the Chinese residing in the

Russian Far East. This regula-

tion requires employers of Chinese

servants to furnish the authorities

with the names of their employees

together with their photographs.

The regulation is to be put into

force shortly.

The Vladivostok authorities

have been making

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000.
Silver \$15,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. TRUSTEES \$15,000,000.

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W. M. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 24th Mar., 1911. [22]

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TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

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CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
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THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " "
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GEO. HOOG,
Manager,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks.

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R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.
SHANGHAI { Delta 6 a.m. } Freight and
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LONDON, VIA ASSAYE Noon } See Special
USUAL PORTS OF Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. } 20th April Advertisement.

SHANGHAI, PEKING About } Freight only.
MOJI, KOBE Capt. E. W. Bruce 2nd May } Freight only.
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For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [4]

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MANILA, ANGARU, PRINZ WILHELM " SUNDAY.
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SHAFEN, RABAUI, SAMARAI, BRIS- at 4 P.M.
BANE & SYDNEY... }

KOBE & YOKOHAMA " PRINZ SIGISMUND " About TUESDAY,
Capt. D. Lenz 2nd May.

JESSELTON, KUDAT " BORNEO " WEDNESDAY,
SANDAKAN CAPT. F. Scoullar 3rd May.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRAL- RINZ LUDWIG " WEDNESDAY,
TAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and CAPT. F. v. Benz 3rd May,
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All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy, New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [7]

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FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

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Special rates for families on application.

F. REICHMANN,

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Hongkong, 13th April, 1911. [857]

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Admission 25 cents.

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Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday, commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1911. [858]

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ENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Bath, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

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Telephone, 170 Telegrams "Astor." [24]

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PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910. [27]

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

M. MELACHRINO CO., CAIRO.

Fresh Lot arrived from Amsterdam: Havana Cigars, Cigars Non Plus Ultra, Casino, Progresso, Margarita, and Moon Cigars.

From Italian Monopol: Cigars Regalia London, Virginia Alfa Pagina.

A. P. JEANNOU & CO., Importer, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Obtainable from:—The Paris Toilet Co., Ltd.,

M. STRANDERS, 63, Queen's Road Central, and

JOSEPH MONCKEN, Shanghai, Canton.

1022.]

REVOLUTION RUMOURED IN CANTON.**THE VICEROY'S PRECAUTIONS.**

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 22.

As a result of successive seizures of smuggled arms and ammunition in Canton, a rumour has been afloat that a native rising was likely to take place at no distant date. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has heard of the rebellion scare, and although he does not place any credence in the story, he has taken precautions and telegraphed to the various Customs commissioners to institute strict and vigorous search for smuggled arms and ammunition on arrivals flying foreign flags.

Similar instructions have been sent to the depots in charge of the local stations.

His Excellency has, at the same time, instructed the junior officials, civil and military, throughout the province to keep a sharp look out for desperadoes, in order to prevent them from communicating with the revolutionists.

H.E. Admiral Li Chun has likewise instructed the commanders of gun-boats, and other government vessels to make searches for smuggled arms and ammunition.

JAPANESE IN CHINESE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

We learn from a Tientsin message to the "Mainichi" that several Japanese in the Chinese Government service have recently been dismissed. At one time there were over fifty Japanese teachers and advisers to the Chinese authorities in Tientsin, says the dispatch, but now only some ten remain in the service. Recent dismissals comprise Army Surgeon Hiraga, adviser to the Chinese army; Mr. Miura, adviser to the police; Mr. Sano, a teacher in the Army. On Friday, the 7th instant, the Japanese residents in Tientsin gave a farewell dinner in honour of those named, who are to leave Tientsin shortly.

PIRATES ABROAD.

WEST RIVER INFESTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 22.

The piracy in the waters of Young Kiang is becoming more rampant daily, and the pirating of junks and launches is of frequent occurrence. The pirates are armed with several hundreds of quick firing guns, besides a number of cannon. They got a large quantity of arms and ammunition from captured craft.

The waters are now almost deserted, owing to the presence of these daring sea robbers.

The Chamber of Commerce in Young Kiang has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy saying that the robbers are unbearable, and the trade is disorganized. They asked the Viceroy to despatch the gunboat Kwong Kang to these waters to patrol for one month in order to get rid of these pests.

OUR DIARY.

Monday, 24th April.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 25th April.
Hongkong Electric Company Annual Meeting, noon.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 26th April.
Union Insurance Company Meeting, noon.
China Traders' Company Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Concert at Y.M.C.A., 9.15 p.m.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

OUR RAILWAY.

A word on the other question, with which Sir Frederick dealt in extenso. Quoting facts and disclosing information for the first time made public with regard to the railway workshops and the possible erection of Government godowns on the reclamation. His Excellency has put a somewhat new complexion on the contention that the Government has neglected to consider and foster local industries in these matters. After careful reading of his observations we are inclined to think that the Government has open-mindedly approached the matter, carefully weighed up the pros and cons of the question and taken the step which it believes to be in the interest of the general body of taxpayers as distinct from possible gains which another policy might mean to private firms. Mr. Hewett, in his criticisms seemed to lose sight of the fact that a workshop to be of any practical value to the Railway must be situated close to the permanent way, and therefore any plan of turning over work to a private firm would practically mean the granting of a monopoly to the Kowloon Works, whose tenders for jobs already put out for open competition by the Railway have, says His Excellency, been considerably higher than those of others. It will be interesting to hear what the critics have to say on the explanations which H.E. the Governor has given of the reasons which have led the Government to adopt the attitude it has on this aspect of its railway policy.

Daily Press.

A TENDENCY TO ASSASSINATE.

No details beyond those contained in the recent telegram from our Peking correspondent have yet come to hand regarding the sensational arrest on a charge of sedition of some sixty Cantonese living in the metropolitan province, many of them apparently being men prominent in business circles and in other walks of life. They are described as friends of the man who committed the recent outrage at Canton and we are left to assume that the dastardly crime has been either inspired or planned by those men in the North. There can have been little or no idea of it being a signal for a general rising, or, long ere this, some evidence would have been afforded of the existence of a pre-arranged plan. The assassin has been publicly executed and there has been a complete absence of public excitement, political or otherwise, though, no one can move about among the Cantonese without gaining the impression that the attitude of the people towards so foul a crime is not so much one of absolute indifference as of condonation. No adequate reason has been disclosed why H.E. Fu Chi, who did not figure prominently in the political world, should have been selected as a target for the assassin's revolver, but in the "Jih Pao," one of the leading Chinese papers of Peking, we find it assumed that the murder of some other high official was intended, and it represents the "awakened people of China" as regarding resort to assassination, rather than revolution, as the better way of warning delinquent officials not to be indifferent to the grievances of the people. The best and surest way to remedy this deplorable tendency to assassinate, it says, is for the Government to implement its promise to be guided by public opinion in the conduct of political affairs.

South China Morning Post.

THE "CAT."

Publicity in punishment is what the Chinese detest but, from being accustomed to it, understand; and two dozen lashes from the "cat" in public would certainly possess greater corrective virtues than twice that number administered in private.

After all, so long as Chinese law remains what it is, there need be no hesitation in refining the severity of the punishment. There is, too, profound sense in the underlying principle of Asiatic justice that the greater the apparent cruelty of the local law the more lenient is the infliction.

exercised by it. In view of the circumstances, therefore, which have called into existence the present Bill, we wish to record the opinion that, before it passes to the statute book, steps should be taken to make the law applicable to all forms of offences; further, that flogging in public should be substituted for the arrangement proposed by the Bill and that the maximum should be increased from twenty-four strokes to one hundred strokes and the flogging so divided that the final "dressing" coincided with the completion of the imprisonment.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(From "N.C. Daily News.")

THE INTERNATIONAL LOAN.

Peking, April 18.—The Currency Loan agreement between the syndicate representing Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany on the one hand and China on the other, was signed on Saturday. The loan is for £10,000,000; it carries interest at five per cent, and the issue price is 95. The security consists of first charges on ample provincial revenues. Thirty per cent of the amount is intended for the development of industries in Manchuria and the balance for the reform of the currency. China receives £1,000,000 now and a similar amount when the international group approves of the silver currency scheme and the manner in which the expenditure in Manchuria is carried out. The remainder is payable in October, if many details which have not yet been arranged are then agreed upon. The contract does not mention supervision, which has been arranged merely by a note from H. E. Sheng Kung-piao, Minister for Posts and Communications, to Mr. W. J. Calhoun, United States Minister in Peking, requesting the latter to appoint a supervisor, who will most probably be a Dutchman. Failing a satisfactory neutral representative, the supervisor will, probably be an Englishman. China will pay the Banks one-half per cent commission. The currency scheme provides for very gradual circulation of the new coinage. The apparently leaves a wide field for future complications.

EAST AND WEST.

Peking, April 18.—The Dowager Empress and the Emperor briefly and formally received Lady Jordan, duchess of the Diplomatic Corps, eleven ladies from the various Legations, and four others, in the Hall of the Winter Palace. The Dowager Empress was most gracious. The Emperor, who was clad in a mandarin dress and was in the best of health, was filled with astonishment at the strange visitors. After luncheon the unique honour of an inspection of the Dowager Empress's private apartments was allowed. The visit has created a pleasant impression.

MANCHURIA.

Peking, April 20.—H.E. Hsi Liang has been relieved of the post of Viceroy of Manchuria. He is succeeded by Chao Erh-lisen, the able Viceroy of Szechuan, who is given the special rank of an Imperial Commissioner combined with the post of Tartar General of the Three Provinces. He is thus given wide powers and direct and uncheckered control over the military and civil officials of the whole of Manchuria.

AN ALLEGED PLOT.

Peking, April 20.—Sixty suspected revolutionaries, who are believed to be friends of the assassin of the Canton Tartar General Fu Chi and to be followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, have been arrested in Peking since Monday. The prisoners, who are chiefly Cantonese or natives of the province of Chihli, include a leading actor and several persons interested in businesses with foreign partners. The incident is being widely discussed.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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Head Office for the Far East:—10, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP

LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

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LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

To Let!

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap Rent.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [1068]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

CREGGAN, 39, The Peak.

NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD OFFICES in King's Buildings, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PHAYA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS

East corner of Observatory Place. The Tram stop at the door.

A NEW-EUROPEAN FLATS

adjoining the new Susanoo Institute, Phaya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [156]

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 8A, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, recently completed with Lift and Lavatories.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1073]

TO LET.

230, Des Vœux Road Central.

Telephone No. 999.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司公匯申

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, here re-opening the

at

No. 59, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with

this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the

Peking Club, Hongkong Hotel,

Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom

reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials

of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that

Mr. LI KWONG LOONG

furnished the Annex to our

Dispensary and gave us every

satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co.

13th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to

and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. [41]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

8.45 p.m. to 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

6.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. " 10 min.

12.00 noon. to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m.

and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1062]

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1062]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50

FRENCH STORE

General Store.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1062]

Estimators

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held on SATURDAY, April 24th, at 7.45 p.m., in the HONGKONG HOTEL. Members intending to be present should notify the undersigned, giving number of guests they intend to invite.

H. L. O. GARRETT, Hon. Sec.

(c/o Hongkong Club),

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [1068]

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINE, with a Cutting Machine, Stones, &c. Only 9 months in use.

For particulars call at:

VICO ATIENZA,

32, Caino Road,

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1088]

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINE, with a Cutting Machine, Stones, &c. Only 9 months in use.

For particulars call at:

VICO ATIENZA,

32, Caino

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUOR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt whiskies distilled in
Scotland

GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULLDOG

BRAND

GUINNESS'
STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B. C., 5th edition
Western Union.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph

Hongkong, MONDAY, April 24, 1911.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Is the Triple Alliance in danger of disruption? is a question that recent events in Italy and Austro-Hungary lead one to ask. For some time past a spirit of uneasiness has been prevalent in both countries, and troops have been massed on either frontier. Then came an incident, foolish in itself, but possibly fraught with serious consequences. A street in Rome was named after a famous opponent of the Austrian Throne. Although probably not meant as such, it was regarded as an insult by the subjects of the well-beloved Francis Joseph, and more than a little indignation was aroused. It was feared that disturbances might occur during the celebrations in connection with the foundation of Rome, which were mentioned in our cable news on Saturday, but, happily, the event has passed off peacefully. Nevertheless, the sore remains, and trivial as is the matter from even such trivial causes have great results been

brought about. The Austrians are a proud race, quick to take offence, while of late they have shown a marked military and naval activity, so much so, indeed, that their new Dreadnought fleet is, not without reason, regarded by us as a menace to our position in the Mediterranean. The Adriatic is the home of a very powerful naval armament just now, and there are not those wanting who believe that Italy and Austria will come to grips in its narrow waters. There is, however, this hope—that Germany will bring as powerful pressure as she can upon the excitability of her friends of the Triplett. In many ways that agreement is regarded as an offensive alliance, but its destruction in consequence of a war between those old enemies, Austria and Italy, would be a world disaster. A naval war in the Adriatic or Mediterranean would be a calamity to the whole world. Trade would suffer to an enormous extent and the annoyance which would certainly be caused to neutrals is incalculable. However, Young Italy is not bent on territorial aggrandizement, and the danger lies more in her haughty spirit of independence than to any desire to attack Austria. The interest of the invader to Hongkong lies in the fact that our huge shipping through the Canal would be interfered with to a paralyzing degree, so that we must hope earnestly that Rome and Vienna will not fly at each other for causes so trivial.

**HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.**

A coolie had three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks for house-breaking in To-Wa-Wan, Hung Hom district.

Here on business and pleasure. He is interested in a big gold dredging scheme in the Philippines.

We understand that Mr. W. Stewart, of Kowloon Docks, has been appointed captain of the local branch of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

The police play the members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday, the 29th inst. The skips for Kowloon are Messrs. W. J. Crawford, A. Ramsay, D. Harvey, and T. Potie.

Some days ago the Wai Wu-pu memorialized the Throne that for the sake of convenience the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular officers abroad might be allowed to wear foreign clothes, and it is now reported that the said memorial has been granted.

The last mail from home brings the sad news of the death of Mr. John Keddie Wilkins who, for many years, was well-known in engineering circles throughout the F.M.S. and the Straits. He first came to the East, from Dundee, as far back as 1882.

Major General Anderson, who is at Shanghai in order to hold annual inspection of the Volunteers, saw the German Company drilling on the race course on Thursday morning, later inspecting the Artillery Gun Shed, the Maxim Gun Shed, and the Artillery and Headquarters offices, and in the afternoon gun target practice took place at the Point and the rifle range was visited. In the evening the General inspected the "A" Company of the Mounted Rifles, the Light Horse, and the Engineers, Maxim, American and Japanese Companies on the Parade Ground. The annual inspection took place on Saturday.

Prince Arthur of Connaught used often to take the place of King Edward on ceremonial occasions, and now he carries the proxy of King George even more frequently. They ought to print a "line on my visiting card" monarchs underlined on shortest notice," once suggested the prince.

Mr. David Landale left Shanghai for a holiday at home on the 21st.

Mr. B. L. Simpson, better known by his nom de plume Putnam Weale, arrived at Seoul on the 12th inst.

A Mongtze telegram says that a large number of the looter class have risen in rebellion in the North of Yunnan, and that it is reported that they are led by the revolutionary party.

The masters of the steam-launches Wokon and Kwong Si were fined \$50 and \$10, respectively, at the Marine Court this morning, for disregarding the rules of the road.

Captain A. J. Orchard, 8th Rajputs, has been appointed Double Company Commander in addition to his other duties as Double Company Officer, vice Captain P. D. C. Johnstone.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 23rd April, 1911:—(exclusive of Easter Monday when the doors closed).

Non-Chinese..	355	150
Chinese.....	150	2,932
Total.....	505	3,088

A meeting was held at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce last week to discuss the proposed visit of Chinese business men to Japan. Eight Chambers were represented, namely, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Nanking, Soochow, Hangchow, Canton—and—Shanghai. The meeting was adjourned till the middle of next month.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has just framed a list of regulations governing the visit of foreigners into the interior of China, which are considered expedient owing to the numerous cases of discovering foreigners secretly surveying and sketching the places in the interior of the Chinese Empire, under the pretext of travel.

According to the "Times" report it is evident that Reuter made a mistake in a recent telegram when it announced that the Capitol in Washington had been destroyed by fire. The day previous we published a special telegram from our London correspondent to the effect that at Albany, the Capitol of New York State, had been burned out. In view of Reuter's more elaborate intimation we corrected the information sent us by our London representative but now find that our Correspondent's information was correct, and Reuter's news was wrong.

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The colonization of the Jews in Palestine is not proving very successful thus far, but Joseph Wells, American Jewish millionaire, offers to finance the enterprise and assure its success if the colony will have the Henry George land tax system written into its charter.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

**HUGE UPRISING EXPECTED
IN THE NORTH.**

The excitement among the foreign population of Harbin is intense and everybody is predicting a huge uprising of the Chinese on a scale much larger than the Boxer Troubles of 1900.

The plague is absolutely forgotten and the wildest rumours are in the air. Bands of Hunglute, says the "North China Daily News," are said to be assembling inside a radius of 100 versts from Harbin, and on March 26 a report was current that the Russian Minister at Peking had been assassinated. This was corrected to-day, but other wild rumours are being spread.

Arrangements are being made to send away immediately all women and children, as everybody is afraid that one of the first moves on the part of the Chinese will be to cut railway communications.

A train load of rifles and ammunition consigned to the Chinese authorities at Tsitsihar went through yesterday, and the population here are indignant that the Railway Company transport such war-like material at this time.

The streets in Harbin proper are very empty and business is practically at a standstill, and the shops and stores are doing nothing, as everybody is saving money in case of an outbreak.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

San Francisco, April 7.—Mr. Perkins, a Californian senator and the Chief Naval Commissioner, is quoted to the effect that a tacit agreement has been established with the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch half the number of battleships of the United States to the Pacific Ocean and that as the Democrats will command the majority in the Congress from next year, the number of battleships to be constructed will be limited to one.

New York, April 7.—A new type of shell lately invented by the Krupp firm is to be used for exploding "Wau-Wau" and "Mall" with any substance, however pliable that substance may be. The shells will travel at the rate of 2,000 feet per second.

Vienna, April 7.—The Italian Government has decided to establish a life insurance system which is to be a Government monopoly.

London, April 10.—The affair in relation to the theft of French diplomatic documents shows every appearance of reaching developments unforeseen at the time the culprits were arrested. An official admitted that four documents on the Baghdad Railway had been sold to an outsider; but as a large number of the papers have been discovered in the strangers' rooms, it is evident that the latter had obtained them from other sources. The French public believe that the stolen documents have been utilized for weakening the strength of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

San Francisco, April 10.—The Washington State authorities have begun a test case on the basis of the state constitution, against a Japanese subject in Everett named Sato, with the object of disproving his right to land ownership. The case will affect all alien land owners in the State.

London, April 12.—The French Government has suffered an adverse vote in reference to their policy of delimitation of the champaign area.

Movements of Spanish troops in connexion with the Moorish trouble are carried out at Melilla in southern Spain.

The Albanian rising is gathering strength. The Turks bombarded the insurgents' position on the north of Scutari and drove them to Gradzka. The Albanians captured Dinoshi. The Turks were ambushed and lost heavily. They are wearied by continuous fighting.

Admiral Tassell has been formally appointed Naval Advisor to Greece.

The colonization of the Jews in Palestine is not proving very successful thus far, but Joseph Wells, American Jewish millionaire, offers to finance the enterprise and assure its success if the colony will have the Henry George land tax system written into its charter.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were opened at the Supreme Court this morning. His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, presiding.

**ALLEGED SEDITIONOUS
PUBLICATION.**

Kwong King, Li Chin and Ching Ching were indicted on charges of having published for sale on the 4th March last a book called "Pak Wa Shing Lo Ka" containing seditious matter embodied in a song entitled "Manchus and Chings Stabbed" calculated to excite tumult and disorder in China and to excite persons to crime in China. Mr. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, appeared for the defence.

Evidence was then called.

The Chinese policeman who purchased the book on the 4th of March spoke to having made the purchase.

Detective-Inspector Sullivan was next called.

Mr. Potter—You are an Irishman aren't you, Inspector?—I am.

Have you ever read any of the Dublin Nationalist papers?—Yes, sometimes.

Have you ever found such sentiments in the leading articles in the papers "Let the Irish people rise in their strength and throw off the English yoke"?—No, I have not.

Don't the papers publish articles wishing that Ireland might be free from English rule?—I know they are agitating for Home Rule (Laughter).

Mr. Alabaster—in opening the case for the Crown stated that we lived on the edge of an Empire which was in friendship with our own. We enjoyed the protection of a code of laws which was different from that of the Empire, so near to us. All who lived in the Colony enjoyed that protection, although many were natives of the neighbouring Empire. Therefore, they could not allow Hongkong to be used as an asylum for the purpose of inciting persons to crime against the ruling powers of the neighbouring Empire. Accordingly, the Legislature of the Colony, following the principle of an Order-in-Council, passed an Ordinance providing any person printing, publishing or offering for sale matter calculated to incite persons to tumult or disorder or excite persons to crime in China shall be guilty of an offence. The charges against the prisoners were that they published and offered for sale on the 4th March last matter calculated to incite persons to tumult and disorder in China and to excite persons to crime in

the Colony.

Witness—No.

You were not even partially induced to commit a crime?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Mr. Wong is in the Attorney-General's office and it's clear he cannot commit a crime in China.

Mr. Potter—I know Mr. Wong will have suppressed any such desire but he might have been incited to it (Laughter).

In the course of the evidence, a point arose, and at the conclusion of the discussion, the Chief Justice said that he did not think the indictments established the charge of inciting tumult and disorder in China.

The Attorney-General contended that high treason constituted a crime and the defendants' action was a direct incentive to remove the Emperor of China from the Throne. He (Counsel) did not wish separate punishments to be inflicted on the prisoners.

His Lordship overruled Mr. Alabaster's point.

At this stage another point arose on the question of the right of reply. Mr. Potter contended that it had been decided the right was vested in the Attorney-General but not an Acting Attorney-General.

Mr. Alabaster—I'm His Majesty's Attorney-General and I've been sworn in as such.

His Lordship—The point has already been decided by me. I can't go back on what I've already decided.

Mr. Alabaster—I submit that the point has been decided in my favour.

After a little time, his Lordship intimated that it was clear that the Acting Attorney-General had the same rights as the Attorney-General during the latter's absence on leave. The point he had decided applied only to one acting on behalf of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Alabaster—I only raised the point because I don't wish to have a precedent established while I'm acting as Attorney-General which will have future effect.

Mr. Potter in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoners stated that his friend had referred to the benefits according to the Chinese under British rule in the Colony. If there was one benefit bestowed by English law, it was the right which allowed a person freedom of thought and speech. He was entitled to put his thoughts on paper and issue it broadcast.

The right was given, not only to the Englishman but to every foreigner who went to a British country. That right was obtained after one of the greatest struggles known to English history. He did not think that an enlightened Colonial legislature intended to give in the face of the established law in England and to deprive China of the right to think what he pleased and write what he pleased.

REVENGE.

The case of Chang Hsing, alias Chang Sat, who was charged with obtaining a registered letter, by means of a forged instrument, was soon dealt with, on his pleading guilty.

Mr. Alabaster appeared to prosecute while Mr. Potter defended. The counsel for the prosecution said that the prisoner went to the post office and obtained a registered letter.

His Lordship—We're not dealing with the English law.

Mr. Potter said if the intention of the Governor and the gentlemen who sat in Council and advised him was what it was suggested to be, then they had shown directly in the face of the English law and that His Majesty would never have sanctioned the Ordinance. If the prosecution's contention was right, then the Editors of the local morning papers were liable to be run in because they had published articles having reference to the iniquitous actions of China in such matters as over-taxation of the country, etc.

His Lordship—I haven't seen these articles. If they had been published, the papers would have been proscribed.

Mr. Potter—They have been published as a matter of fact.

His Lordship—You mustn't assume that.

asked for a letter. The official there know him as belonging to a certain firm, when as a matter of fact he had left their service, and gave him a letter addressed to them. Prisoner chopped it with a false chop. Mr. Poitor said the prisoner had left the firm's employ owing to a squabble and submitted that the man did it out of revenge.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

RESULT OF A DISPUTE.

Ho Ngan, a Chinese fisherman, was found guilty of manslaughter by jury at the assizes to-day. He was sentenced to 7 years' hard labour. According to the prosecution, there was a dispute between prisoner and the deceased over a money transaction, and, in the course of the quarrel, the prisoner stabbed the deceased. The defence was that the deceased ran on to the knife accidentally.

Sir Henry Berkeley prosecuted.

TREATMENT OF MALARIA.

ARMY OFFICERS' SUCCESSFUL RESULTS WITH ROENTGEN RAYS.

A new and interesting application of the Roentgen rays for healing purposes is described by two officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the "British Medical Journal." These rays have been found to exercise a beneficial influence in several diseased conditions, and these officers were led to believe that they might do good in cases of malarial fever, in the first place by relieving the painful enlargement of the spleen that is one of the distressing symptoms in several cases, and also perhaps by destroying the malarial parasite, either directly or by changes produced in the blood. Particulars are given of eleven cases, in all of which these expectations were more or less fulfilled. They were all severe cases of malaria in European soldiers, and several of them were cured by exposure to the X rays without the use of quinine, while in others relief was given by this means after quinine had been given without effect. These were acute cases. Five cases of chronic enlargement of spleen in natives were undergoing treatment, but in their cases progress was not sufficiently marked to make it possible to report definite results. But the officers are so impressed with the success of the treatment of recent cases that they publish the results in the hope that other medical men with larger opportunities may give the system a more extensive trial.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

The quotations on the 18th were:

Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Co., Ltd. Tls. 90 cash.

Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd. Tls. 1.70 cash.

Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. Tls. 6.3-4 cash.

Tobong Rubber and Tapioea Estate Co. Tls. 18 cash.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. £6 2s. 6d. at 2s. 5d. cash.

Messrs. Whealock & Co., of Shanghai report on the coal and freight market as follows:—We can only report again that this (Japan) market is in the same torpid condition as when last writing; of course the usual small hand-to-mouth sales to native dealers go on all the time but there is no "bona fide" enquiry for forward business worth speaking of and we are afraid there is not much likelihood of any change taking place in the near future.

Cardiff:—No news.

Manchurian Coal:—We understand there is plenty of enquiry for this coal but the shortness in the output as yet precludes all business.

We have another quiet fortnight to report on our homeward freight market. The wool and hides seasons are drawing to a close and we do not expect to see much cargo offering until the tea-season commences next month.

Coastwise:—This market seems to have weakened a little since we last wrote and there is not so brisk a demand as a fortnight ago. The regular liners seem to be able to cope with all the coasting trade offering and there is not much enquiry for "outside" tonnage.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE "CAT."

A FORM OF VENGEANCE.

The Criminal Assizes were opened this morning, before the Chief Justice.

His Lordship, in opening the Assizes, addressed the Grand Jury at some length on the introduction of the "Cat." He said that in England there was a custom for the judges, when opening an assize, to discuss or mention to the grand jury any questions of importance pertaining to the administration of the criminal law. That custom did not exist here, but he thought it was his duty to take that occasion to refer to them, and through them to the community at large, the very important amendments to the criminal law, which the legislature had introduced. Firstly there was the abolition of minimum penalties. The idea of minimum penalties was a barbarous one, and was abolished some time ago in England. It was now abolished in the Colony. While the legislature had recognised the necessity for leniency, it had also recognised the necessity for increasing the stringency of the law in certain cases. The "cat" had been introduced for certain offences, and the court was now authorized to administer the cat.

The Acting-Attorney General: The second reading has not been passed.

The Chief Justice, continuing,

accepted the correction of the

Acting Attorney-General, and

remarked that punishment in-

volved three things. Firstly,

the reform of the criminal,

secondly the deterring of others

and thirdly, underlying those;

the rarely expressed old

Hebrew theory of vengeance.

If the law did not deter others from committing crimes, the legisla-

tive was justified in having re-

course to vengeance. The cat

was an old established form of

vengence known to the criminal

law. It had been long disused,

because it had been generally felt

that it had not been in consonance

with English notions. The Secre-

tary of State had sanctioned the

amendment and he had little

doubt it would pass. There were

three stages in the Administration

of criminal law—three persons;

three interests involved.

First, there was the legislature,

which created the law, secondly

the judge, who enforced the

law and thirdly the jury on whom

the judge depended for the

finding of the facts. He

especially wanted to take that

opportunity of remarking on what

he frequently found in

juries. Juries mistook the functions

which the principles of the

English law gave them. That

was the giving prisoners the

benefit of the doubt. He had known

prisoners escape when they were

manifestly guilty, because when

the case had been put to the jury,

and they had been told not to con-

vict if there were a doubt, they had

seemed to be impregnated with

the idea that there was a doubt.

Again with regard to the use of

the cat, the legislature would en-

force it, and it remained with the

jury to help the judges to put

this salutary law into action.

THE PLAGUE.

Ever since the end of the 2nd moon, this year, Sandun has been an infected area of bubonic plague. So far the fatal malady has claimed many lives, and recently, in a medicine shop under the name of Tung On Tong, three inmates contracted the scourge, and all succumbed a few days afterwards.

In the Wu Pui village, near Samchun, the deaths from this disease were over thirty in number.

Hindjian Effendi, Turkey's Minister of Public Works, declares that he is planning a national system of over twenty thousand miles of the best highways; a great extension of railroads, irrigation and drainage works, river and harbour improvements, etc. Many thousands of miles of provincial roads will also be built, connecting the railroads and national pikes in a complete transport system.

MOTORS IN THE COLONY.

NEW POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Criminal Assizes were opened this morning, before the Chief Justice.

His Lordship, in opening the Assizes, addressed the Grand Jury at some length on the introduction of the "Cat." He said that in England there was a custom for the judges, when opening an assize, to discuss or mention to the grand jury any questions of importance pertaining to the administration of the criminal law. That custom did not exist here, but he thought it was his duty to take that occasion to refer to them, and through them to the community at large, the very important amendments to the criminal law, which the legislature had introduced.

There is also an additional

area embracing a much congested portion of the town, bounded by the Central Market and the Sailors' Home, Queen's Road, Des Vaux Road and Wing Lok Street, and embracing all the streets lying within those boundaries.

Motors will not be allowed on either Kennedy Road or Bowen Road. On Queen's Road, from the eastern corner of the Cricket Ground to Queen Victoria St. (the "Central Market") Ice House St., and Battery Path, no wheeled vehicles will be allowed at any time without a permit.

Three speed limits have been fixed: one for the central portion of the town, another for the less congested districts, and the third highest speed is reserved for that portion of the island lying beyond the limits of Victoria.

These regulations will come into force almost immediately, notice of which will be given in the next issue of the "Gazette," or in a "Gazette Extraordinary."

LOG BOOK.

H. M. S. Bramble left Shanghai on the 17th instant.

In accordance with the American law, making the installation of wireless telegraphy apparatus compulsory on passenger steamers trading to American ports, six Osaka Shosen Kaisha and three Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers are to be equipped by July 1st. The T. K. K. steamers are the Kiymaru, Byto-maru, and Shinyo-maru. Two Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers, the Saikyo-maru and Kobe-maru, which are employed in the Shanghai-Dairen service, are also to be fitted with the apparatus this year.—"Nagasaki Press".

A new coaling record was made on the 14th inst. at Nagasaki, and one that will be hard to beat in any port in the world where the work is done by hand in mid-stream. The P.M.s. Manchuria arrived at 7.30 that morning, 24 hours late, and the Mitsu Bishi Company was requested to expedite the coaling of the vessel. Work was commenced at 8.30 a.m. and completed at 6 p.m.; during the nine and a-half hours 4,100 tons of coal were put on board, the average per hour being 431 tons. This was a fine performance and the Manchuria's captain and officers were well pleased with it. We understand that more than one thousand persons were employed in the operation.—"Nagasaki Press".

Six cases of small-pox occurred during the week, five proving fatal. One case of bubonic plague was reported as having occurred during the twenty-four hours ended noon to-day.

Another motor-car accident occurred yesterday near Wing Lok Street. A Chinese girl was knocked down and carried for some distance before the car, No. 1, was stopped. The girl was taken to the Government Civil Hospital in a precarious condition. Mr. Brewin, the Registrar General, is interesting himself in the case on behalf of the Po Leung Kok, of which institution the girl is an inmate.

THE CHINESE ABROAD.

PEACEFUL, LAW-ABIDING AND LABORIOUS.

Mr. Geo. Jamieson, C.M.G., presided at the monthly meeting of the China Society, held in the Carlton Hall, Westminster, on 16th ult., when a paper on "The Chinese as Emigrants" was read by Mr. A. G. Angier.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Angier said:—The emigrant from the land of the Middle Kingdom is practically always of the hardworking, labouring class—a collection of men with everything to gain, as they possess nothing. Only the dire necessity of obtaining sees that he may help the old folks at home, or the impulse to stretch out towards his own ambitions, can tempt him abroad. Centuries of experience in the trading world have abundantly convinced him that "Honesty is the best policy."

Almost everywhere abroad, and in almost every walk of life, the Chinaman seems to be ubiquitous, and generally speaking he is a handy man. It might be said that in no white-man's-land do his industry and frugal habits command universal appreciation.

It is British administration that suits him best. Generally speaking, it ignores many unimportant details, and the Chinese like being left alone. As Mr. Parker in one of his books points out, "Hongkong, and even more Singapore, is a wonderful spectacle of mixed liberty. The French do not interfere with liberty in theory, but it is the caprice or incapacity of individual officers that harasses the Chinese. For instance, the instant a man lands he has endless trouble with his baggage, his effects, and the 'tariff general,' he is cut off and shaved about; he has to pay a heavy annual poll-tax, get photographed at his own expense, have himself affiliated to some guild, and obtain various permits and passes. The Chinese are a republican race, and in their own country salute no official in the streets. The French do not properly understand Chinese ways; and thus the Chinaman at once becomes suspicious of his protectors with impunity, whilst at another the hotheaded French officer or policeman boxes his ears for some neglect of form which is purely imaginary. You have all heard much of the subject of Chinese slavery in South Africa. My own opinion is that you cannot make a slave of the Chinaman. If Ali Sin goes to Sumatra or Borneo or the F.M.S. on a plantation or for labour in other industries, Ali Ling will not follow him if the conditions are not to his liking and the necessary remittances do not go home.

In going abroad the Chinaman may bring some objectionable habits with him, but he has likewise many redeeming virtues. The former are frequently greatly overstated and the latter in the same degree undervalued. Whilst the Chinese emigrant may not as a matter of fact be sought after in a white-man's country, he is, as regards, say, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, hedged in and protected in many ways against any possible rapacity of an employer, or even of his own carelessness; whilst if he is proceeding from Swatow to Sumatra to become a tobacco-planting coolie a committee of Dutch officials and planters is careful to see that his rights are properly safeguarded.

In youth there is a great deal more breaking down of tissue than in advanced age. The heart therefore has all it can do to keep pace with the growing muscles. If it is given sudden violent exercise, especially if protracted, there is often strain and permanent injury to the heart.

The effects of over-exercise as in football, boat-racing, and even cricket, especially in the case of the prolonged exercise which a bowler must endure, may be sudden or remote. It is true that grown men may be affected in the same way, but the fact is uncontested that those doctors who have had most experience with weak or affected hearts or general breakdown in athletes, are unanimous in asserting that most of these disorders can be traced to early excesses in athletics.—"Health."

DEEP BREATHING AND EXERCISE.

To stand up and, without any previous physical exertion, take long breaths—as is often recommended, especially in German books—is unnatural and absurd; it may, in fact, positively cause derangement in the relative pressures of the vessels of the body, and produce giddiness, says Lieut. Muller.

Naturally, also, he continues,

THE S.S. ASIA ASHORE.

PASSENGERS AND MAIIS TAKEN OFF.

The P. M. Company's s.s. Asia is ashore on Finger Rock.

As far as can be gathered the accident occurred yesterday.

The passengers and mails are reported to have been safely taken off. The mails were those despatched from Hongkong on the 21st inst.

The Company's office in Shung-hai communicated with the American Maru, one of its own fleet, which at once proceeded to the scene of the accident. The American fleet is also on its way to Hongkong.

Further details have not yet reached Hongkong.

AN EXODUS.

MANY LEADING RESIDENTS LEAVING THE COLONY.

Many leading residents are now leaving for home.

Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. Mr. Keswick leave for England on the Prinz Ludwig on May 3, as the representatives of this Colony at the Coronation of His Majesty King George.

Mr. W. Helm, of Messrs. Arnhold Karborg, until recently a partner of the firm resident at Canton, is severing his connection with the Far East to the regret of his many friends. Mr. Helm left by the Asia or Friday last for Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsing-tau, thence to Europe via Japan and America. His knowledge of the Eastern trade, with which he will be in touch but not attached, should prove of invaluable service to the head office.

Mr. Murray Stewart leaves tomorrow by the French mail on a well-earned holiday. He has done yeoman service when and where public duty called. Mr. R. F. C. Hugeland, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, left yesterday for home on the s

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong. From Quebec.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., April 29. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., May 26.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., May 20. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., June 16.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Sat., June 10. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., July 7.
"MONTEAGLE" ... Wed., June 28.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., July 1. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., July 28.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., July 22. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., Aug. 18.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.
"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,600 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meal and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-.

Passenger for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (former Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43. Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On
TIENTSIN via SWATOW } CHIPSHING ... Monday, 24th Apr., Noon
& WEIHAIWEI } SHANGHAI via SWATOW, CHOV SANG ... Tuesday, 25th Apr., D'light.
MANILA YUENANG ... Saturday, 29th Apr., 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG } NAMSANG ... Monday, 8th May, Noon
& CALCUTTA

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksing," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanking.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911.

[8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIC"	6,232 ...	F. S. Cowley..	4th May
"KUMERIC"	6,262 ...	G. B. McGill..	30th May
"LUERIC"	6,400 ...	J. Mathie.....	30th June

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers, and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucero" and "Orto" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.
Telephone No. 780,
Hongkong, 18th April, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer Expected on or about Will leave for On or about

Titaroom ... SHANGHAI, 2nd half Apr. JAVA ... 2nd half April

Titanas ... JAVA ... 2nd half Apr. JAPAN ... 2nd half April

Tillatjan ... JAVA ... 2nd half Apr. JAVA ... 1st half May

Tibodas ... JAPAN ... 1st half May. JAVA ... 1st half May

Tjilwong ... JAVA ... 1st half May. SHANGHAI ... 1st half May

Tjilmahi ... JAVA ... 1st half May. JAVA ... 2nd half May

Tjikini ... JAVA ... 2nd half May. JAPAN ... 2nd half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 376 York Buildings.

[874]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID...	KAMO MARU, CAPT. F. L. SUMNER, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight.
AKI MARU, CAPT. K. Homma, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight.	
MISHIMA MARU, CAPT. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.	

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU, CAPT. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from KOBE
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THUNDA ISLAND, TOWNSEND and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, CAPT. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
YAWATA MARU, CAPT. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.	

SHANGHAI, TOSA MARU, CAPT. H. Nomura, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
MOJI & KOBE, YAWATA MARU, CAPT. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, YAWATA MARU, CAPT. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Noon.
HAMA, YAWATA MARU, CAPT. M. Hayano, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 27th April, at 11 A.M.

BOMBAY, &c. BINGO MARU, CAPT. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd May.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries deck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSENGER RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To London, per New Steamer
Kamo Maru	9,000	26th April	1st class Single £650
"	"	"	Return £225
Aki	7,000	19th May	2nd class Single £60
"	"	"	Old 1st class Single £500
Mishima	3,000	24th "	Return £50
"	"	"	2nd class Single £340
"	"	"	Return £495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To Pacific Coast Common Points
Tamba Maru	7,000	25th April	1st class Single £30
Awa	7,000	23rd May	2nd £21
Inaba	7,000	20th June	1st class Single £30 via St. Lawrence 1st class Single £30

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan, connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage, Sailing, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

[5]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN ... HUICHOW ... 28th D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... TAMING ... 25th 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ... ANHUI ... 27th 4 P.M.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG ... NANCHANG ... 28th 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ... CHENAN ... 29th M'night.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, TEAN ... 2nd May, 4 P.M.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & CHANGSHA ... 3rd 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian and New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers, "Tain" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kalfong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS ("Anhui," "Chenan," "Lian," "Chingua")—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—£45 single; £80 return.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

[5]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

AN EXPERIENCE IN MONGOLIA.

SNOWED UP; HUNGHTUZE, AND GOOD SPORT.

Four of us left Tientsin, with servants and a baggage. We intended a trip in Mongolia for winter shooting. The first was a member of the British Legation staff, the second one of the oldest residents in North China, an engineer who had helped to mount the big gun that in the hands of the Boxers shelled Tientsin, the third, the first partner in a well-known hong and one of the best shots north of Shanghai, and the fourth, the present writer, a poor scribe. Our armoury was extensive, and two of the party carried fishing lines. Tinned food, cordials, whisky and brandy, and, of course, furs in plenty made up most of our cargo, for all had been in the interior before—one had walked across to Tibet—and were prepared to use the Chinese chow procurable along the road-way and in the inns.

This short article is not going to be an itinerary of our journey; merely a passing reference to an incident or two.

Shortly after we had dropped down into the desert of Mongolia from the splendid hills surrounding Kalgan, alive with the baggage-trains going south and north, carrying tea and skins and piecemeal goods and a thousand other articles on the backs of the swaying camels, the fisherman of the party, with that extraordinary enthusiasm that envelops the disciples of Isaac Walton, lay in wait for the funny denizens of a tumbling stream. He nearly lost his life in two different ways. First, he was pulled into the water by a huge fish and very nearly drowned, losing his line and being swept across to the other side. We never saw the fish, but neighbouring Chinese assured us that large specimens were plentiful. Shortly afterwards the same unfortunate member of the party, having rejoined us across a swinging bridge of rope and fibre stumbled upon and charged by a wild pig, a big creature, much bigger than the Indian variety. The animal was shot, however, and carried in triumph to our first halting place, a dirty little inn with paper windows.

We had brought two Australian greyhounds with us, proposing to course them on horseback, but the ground was not suitable here, so they were sent back to Kalgan. Small game abounded, furred and feathered, and we had excellent shooting. Later on in about two weeks, they became more scarce, owing doubtless to the severity of the weather, (eight degrees below zero!) but pig and deer were to be found. These, however, were not the only things hunted. We ourselves came in for a turn of the tables, and had to fly for our lives.

It was towards the end of our journey, which took us well into Mongolia, that we first came across the Hunghtuze, or Red Bearded Robbers of the North. They are the scions of brigandage, waging a relentless war against all, while appearing as farmers. Like the Beers their arms are always with them but generally out of sight, hidden in the kaoliang, (millet) under the firewood pile, in the thatch of the house. We met our band when a long way from the village. It had evidently been on a raiding trip towards Urga, and was well mounted. Luckily so were we, and while one of our grooms received a slight wound we succeeded in reaching an inn without other hurt. The Red Beards, mounted on high-peaked Chinese saddles so that they towered above their ponies, and wearing their rifles in the air—most of these come from Germany—presented a sufficiently impressive sight. It impressed us, any way, with the need for what is called on the stage "quick exit."

That night a most appalling snow storm began and lasted nearly a week, during which we were cooped up in the inn, sleeping on the kiang, or mud bed built round the stove pipe, about three feet high, side by

side not only with our own boys and maids, but with Mongols, traders, carriers, camel drivers, and the general riff-raff one meets with in a Chinese inn. It was warm, but unhygienic. Our bed-folks never removed any clothing, and never washed; food was cooked on the same stove and mostly with the same utensils, and had it not been for the fact that we carried a Burmese cooking pot we would not have enjoyed ourselves even as little as we did. These cooking pots are formed of two cylindrical vessels, one inside the other, and some two inches less in diameter, thus allowing a space between their sides. In the small inside pot a charcoal fire is made, while the space between it and the outer is filled with water, chopped vegetables and meat. Soon a fine soup is ready, but is not drunk yet. The other ingredients of the repast are spread out raw on a handy table, fish, cut up, chicken or duck or beef in small pieces, and then the pot and stove combined is placed in the centre of the main table and the diners proceed to cook their solids in the simmering soup. They do so by skewering the various pieces with forks or chop sticks according as they or all three together fancy fish or meat or a toothsome vegetable and boiling it. All work together and by the time the raw edibles are all gone, (and those Burmese pots are quick cookers,) the soup is of a consistency to make the heart rejoice. This is then drunk, and the repast, a most satisfying one, is over. These cooking pots are simple of construction and easy to handle, and I recommend them to those whose love of sport takes them far afield. Used at home where a greater variety of viands may be obtained they lead one to overdo it a little, for I have never eaten food so good as that which came piping hot on a chop stick from the bubbling Burmese soup. The Burmese themselves are a nomadic tribe from the far North, splendid horsemen and trappers, but dirty, in the extreme.

Our health suffered a good deal during the confinement caused by the weeks of snow, and we did not proceed farther into the country when at last released. By easy stages we reached Kalgan again, and so ran down into Peking and civilisation as represented—and very well represented it is—by the Hotel des Wagon Lits.

Our journey took us direct from Kalgan, roughly parallel with the South Manchuria Railway, but of course many hundreds of miles from it. We thus came into the splendid pasture and grazing lands surrounding the source of the Liao River, where thousands of nomads have their flocks, and where grains of many kinds are also grown. The snow except in an actual storm does not interfere with sport, the high winds of the plateau preventing it settling. The atmosphere although bitterly cold—as regards meteorological readings—is by reason of its dryness not unpleasant, but Heaven send the sportsman from a really steady Gobi desert dust-storm. Yellow and gritty and persistent, it darkens the world like a London fog, and fills every crevice and wrinkle in the body with sand that not even window sashes plugged with cotton wool and pasted over with paper can keep out. The country we traversed does not support a large village population, and is therefore naturally adapted to the needs of the small game that abounds in it. A summer trip there would repay an ardent sportsman—he might get a tiger, indeed, although we saw none—while a fisherman would have a "good time," I feel sure, whipping the upper waters of the Liao.

The reports of the "Division of the Melon" in the Chinese Press have occasioned considerable discussion at Kashing (Chekiang) among newspaper reading people. The Chinese themselves say that the paper that started the report is of the "Yellow journal" sort and not to be relied upon. The educational influence of the newspapers is very marked, but unfortunately this influence is somewhat counteracted by the now well-known "yellow" type of paper. Everything is quiet throughout this section and the people were never more friendly.

Shipping—Steamer.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship.

"JAPAN."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [1005]



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"ASSAYE."

Captain G. W. Cockman, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Anchors, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Moron," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Stamps and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Egypt," due in London on the 9th June, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"SUMATRA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

PAROSOK SALINES FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "MONTROSE" ... { About 4th May.

FOR BOSTON and NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCASTER" { About 11th May.

"CASTLE" { About 1st May.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [956

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP.

"AFGHAN PRINCE."

Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 18th May.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [1004

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"GREGORY APCAR."

Captain S. H. Delsen, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1071

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

LEE YEE.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAI ALWAYS ON HAND.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES.

FOR SALE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

13, D'Avout Street, Hongkong.

Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"JAPAN."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1072

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship.

"BAYERN."

Captain Bruehner, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on

25th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:

Ex s.s. "Iolo" from Christiania.

Ex s.s. "Hamburg" from Hamburg.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [980

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"SUMATRA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO

COMMERCIAL.
EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 15/10
Do. Demand	1/10 1/10
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 1/10
France—Bank T.T.	2.314
America—Bank T.T.	444
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.87
India T.T.	1.64
Do. Demand	1.60
Shanghai—Bank T.T.742
Sing—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 78/4	78/4
Japan—Bank T.T.894
Java—Bank T.T.	109/4
Buying,	
4 months' sight L.C.	1/10 15/16
6 months' sight L.C.	1/10 7/16
30 days' sight San Foo & N. York 46/4	46/4
4 months' sight do.	1/10 9/16
6 months' sight do.	2.30
4 months' sight do.	2.88
4 months' sight Germany	1.914
Bar Silver	24 13/16
Bank of England rate	8 %
Sovereign.....	\$10.80

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

English (Delta) 27th inst., 6 a.m.
Gor. (Prinz Sigismund) 30th inst.
German (Buelow) 4th prox.
American (Persia) 10th prox.
American (Korea) 19th prox.

The P&O S.N. Co.'s.s.s. Ceylon
is expected to arrive at Colombo
on 20th inst., at 2 p.m.
The T.P.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru
with U.S. mails left Yokohama
to-day, for Hongkong via usual
ports of call.

The Bank Line's. Strathaird
arrived at Kobe on 22nd inst.,
and sailed again on same day for
Yokohama, &c.

The C.P.R. Co.'s.s.s. Empress
of Japan left Vancouver, B.C., on
20th inst., a.m., for Hongkong
via usual ports of call.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hankyu Maru,
Bombay Line, left Bombay for this
port via Colombo and Singapore
on 21st inst., and is expected here
on 9th prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s.
Buelow carrying the German Mails
with dates from Berlin of the 5th
inst., left Colombo on 23rd inst.,
a.m., and may be expected here
on 4th prox., a.m.

ARRIVALS.

Kunswerg, Ger. s.s. 340, A. Niejahr,
22nd April—Singapore 14th
April Timor.—J. & Co.
Prinz Waldemar, Ger. s.s. 1,737, Fr.
Jacobs, 22nd April—Yoko-
hama 15th April Gen.—M.
& Co.
Si Kiang, Fr. s.s. 615, E. de Cata-
lans, 22nd April—Haiphong
22nd April Rio and Gen.—
M. M.
Signal, Ger. s.s. 307, T. Iwasei
22nd April—Haiphong 20th
April, Rio and Gen.—J. &
Co.
Austria, Aust. s.s. 4,871, G. Raibach
23rd April—Japan—via
Shanghai 20th April, Gen.—
S. W. & Co.
Hongkong, Br. s.s. 730, Cornelissen,
23rd April—Haiphong 20th
April Gen.—A. H. Marti.
Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. S. Roach,
23rd April—Coast Ports
22nd April Gen.—D. L. &
Co.
Kunelow, Br. s.s. 1,150, J. D. Mar-
tin, 23rd April—Saigon
19th April, Rio—Man Pat
& Co.
Peking, Br. s.s. 2,217, R. Egat,
23rd April—Antwerp, 9th
Mar., Gen.—Alap Wigh &
Co.

Victoria, Br. s.s. 1,892, Eckert, 23rd
April—Samat 21st April
Salt—Olip Wyk.

Minotaur, Br. cruiser, 14,000, Cayley,
23rd April—from Mira Bay.

Cylops, Br. s.s. 5,747, Geo. T.
Clark, 23rd April—Liver-
pool, 18th Mar., Gen.—B. &
S.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,250, Harris, 23rd
April—Shantung 20th April,
Gen.—B. & S.

Ville de la Ciotat, Fr. s.s. 3,658,
Echouage, 22th April—
Yokohama 13th April Mail
and Gen.—M. v.

Kamo Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,281, F. L.
Sommer, 24th April—Japan
via Shingting 26th April
Flour, Beer and M'dio.—N.
Y. K.

Fri, Nor. s.s. 860, N. G. Andersen,
24th April—Canton 28th
April, Bras.—A. T. & Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,917, G. Hooker,
21th April—Canton 28th

Gregory Apoor, Br. s.s. 2,961, S. H.
Balson, 24th April—Calcutta
4th, Penang 10th and
Singapore 14th April Gen.—
D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Lundrat Scheff, Gor. s.s. 1,015, A.
Struve, 24th April—Bang-
kok 10th April, Rio and
Hardwood.—S. & Co.
Chow Tai, Ger. s.s. 1,115, W. Reuter,
Bangkok via Swatow 14th
April, Rio.—N. D. H.

CLEARANCES AT THE HAR-
BOUR OFFICE.

Daiya-maru, for Shihlin.
Chi-yen, for Shanghai.
Signal, for Swatow.
Chipping, for Swatow.
Prinz Waldemar, for Manila.
Cylops, for Takao.
Huchow, for Wei-hai-wu.
Poking, for Shanghai.
Victoria, for Canton.
Matoppo, for Cebu, P.I.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.

Fongtze, for Amoy.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Chinkin, for Shanghai.
Subin Richou, for Amoy.
Kwang-ti, for Canton.
Quanda, for Canton.
April 24.

Daigai Maru, for Swatow.
Anhui, for Canton.
Chi-yen, for Shanghai.
Bellphon, for Singapore.
Chipping, for Tientsin.
Phraning, for Swatow.
Tremecus, for Saigon.
Prinz Waldemar, for Manila.
Signal, for Swatow.
New Orleans, Am. cruiser, for Japan.
Satsuma, U.S. cruiser, for Japan.
Albany, U.S. cruiser, for Japan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Prinz Waldemar, arrived
on 22nd April, from Yokohama—
Sal-surrang, Maj. Tremblay, Mr.
& Mrs. G. C. & Mrs. Jos.
and child child

Sandsjo, A. F.
Per Austria, arrived on 23rd

April, from Japan, &c.

Fischer, Mr. and Klein, Mr. and
Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.

Facio, Malabay

Per Haitan, arrived on 23rd

April, from Coast Ports—

Lawrence, Miss Wallace, Rev.

Nish, Miss H.

Per Sikiang, arrived on 22nd

April, from Haiphong—

Fournier, Mr. and Menior
Mrs. Taylor, Brewitt

Mao, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mr. and
Muller, Mr. and Mrs.

Mrs.

Per Anhui, arrived on 24th

April, from Shanghai—

Barrett, Mr. and Oxley

Mrs. Taylor, T. E.

Clark, J. Walkinslaw

Per Ville de la Ciotat, arrived

on 24th April, from Yokohama,
&c.

Aki, Miss Poissel, Pere

Anayo, Rev. An- Rovert, Mr. and

tonio Mrs., baby &

Carrieknel, amali

Dan Mou Sliou Romieu, Marc-

Dhinite el and boy

Lan Chen Mon, Suzo, Miss

Noo Konng

Per Kamo-maru arrived on

24th April, from Japan via

Shanghai—

Corbett, Miss M. Quenner, Miss

Douglas, C. E. G.

Klaftshu, W. Wittig, M.

Macullar, Mr. &

Mrs. H. S.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per Tourane, from Europe,

will arrive at Hongkong, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradl and child

Ito, Horshiragi Nagui, Messrs.

Horve, Irediovi, Beal, Joeger,

Krapolsky, Khein and Santini.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Bellerophon, Br. s.s. 5,723, T. H.
Collister, 21st April—From
Pacific Gen.—B. & S.

Bensader, Br. s.s. 1,459, A. Tong,
22nd April—Yoji 16th
April, Coal—G. I. & Co.

Chiyuen, Chi. s.s. 1,177, W. James-
son, 22nd April—Canton
21st April, Gen.—C. M. S.
N. Co.

Choshun, Jap. s.s. 1,301, J. Yamaguchi,
22nd April—Swatow 21st April, Ge.
—O. S. K.

Daiya Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,798, K.
Kobayashi, 20th April—
Maji 15th April Cosl.—M.
B. G. K.

Devawongse, Gor. s.s. 1,056, B.
Gathemann, 22nd April—
Bangkok 14th and Koh-
sueang 16th April, Rice—B.
& S.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,250, Harris, 23rd
April—Saigon 20th April,
Gen.—B. & S.

Ville de la Ciotat, Fr. s.s. 3,658,
Echouage, 22th April—
Yokohama 13th April Mail
and Gen.—M. v.

Kamo Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,281, F. L.
Sommer, 24th April—Japan
via Shingting 26th April
Flour, Beer and M'dio.—N.
Y. K.

Fri, Nor. s.s. 860, N. G. Andersen,
24th April—Canton 28th
April, Bras.—A. T. & Co.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,917, G. Hooker,
21th April—Canton 28th

Gregory Apoor, Br. s.s. 2,961, S. H.
Balson, 24th April—Calcutta
4th, Penang 10th and
Singapore 14th April Gen.—
D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Hollis, Nor. s.s. 860, Aug Kundson,
22nd April—General, W.
A. 6th April, Sandalwood—
A. T. & Co.

Japan, Br. s.s. 8,800, A. Stewart,
21st April—Maji 17th April,
Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Loosok, Gor. s.s. 1,020, G. Schultz,
21st April—From Bangkok
Gun—B. & S.

Lycomoon, Gor. s.s. 2,000, Pilgrim,
10th April—Saigon 7th
April, Rice—H. A. Li

Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,780, Henry E.
Morton, 22nd April—Saig.
Emboico 21st Mar., Mail
and Gen.—P. M. Co.

Singan, Br. s.s. 1,047, F. Jamieson,
16th April—Haliphong 14th
April, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Tamba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,802, K.
Noda, 16th April—Shanghai
13th April, Cotton, Yarn,
Beer and Flour, &c.—N. Y.
K.

Tanning, Br. s.s. 1,350, G. H. Penno-
father, 21st April—Cebu 20th
April, Gen.—J. C. L.

Tijitaroen, Dut. s.s. 3,666, P. Zwart,
21st April—Swatow 20th
April, Gen.—J. C. L.

Tjipanas, Dut. s.s. 2,44, W. H.
Lap, 22nd April—Mikie
14th April, Sugar—J. C. J.
L.

Triumph, Gor. s.s. 719, Jacobson,
20th April—Hoi-hou 18th
April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Tjimahi, Dut. s.s. 4,218, J. P.
Schalke, 1st April—Maji
28th Mar., Coal—J. C. J.
L.

U.S. & Co., India via Tuticorin—
Per Ville de la Ciotat, 25th

April, 11 A.M.

U.S. & Co., India via Tuticorin—
Per Assaye, 29th April,
11 A.M.